

HAYES' LETTER.

Opinions of the Press Respecting the Document.

Louisville Commercial.

To the whole land the letter is a message of peace and good will, which breathes the humane spirit of Lincoln.

It is a good thing to feel, when a politician promises to be true, that he is strong enough to keep his word. It is like holding a check on a bank sure to pay it.

It is a clear, straightforward, unequivocal statement of his views on the most important points in the Lincoln platform, and every man in the land will know, when he votes for Governor Hayes, just what he is voting for.

The entire letter is admirable in conception and satisfactory in expression. It shows that he comprehends not only the political but the party situation fully, and is ready to do everything in his power to meet them both.

After reading that letter, we cannot, but feel that Rutherford B. Hayes is the man raised up by Providence to meet our Nation's present political emergency, just as Abraham Lincoln was raised up by Providence in 1860 to meet the emergency of the rebellion.

It is the voice of an honest man, a true patriot, a sincere reformer, speaking just what he means. Since he has been nominated he has received many accessions of support from sources which have been hitherto silent. Governor Hayes, henceforth, is his own best advocate.

It is a fair, discreet document, and shows that the Governor is well advised. In this letter the Governor takes positive ground on civil service—meaning permanence in office and non-interference of Congressmen in patronage, which is the only way in which there can be civil service.

It has the sterling characteristics expected by those who know him well, and will give the strongest assurance to the nation that he clearly comprehends the demands of the hour, and that he has a calm, intelligent, resolute purpose to carry out these demands in the high office for which he is named.

It is the manly, frank, and explicit declaration of a sincere and able man. If there are any who have had doubts as to Gen. Hayes' possession of the pronounced characteristics required in the leader of the Republican party at this juncture, this letter ought to go far to cause them to dismiss such doubts.

His views upon the appointing power of the President and civil service reform will meet the approval of every true patriot. He declares himself squarely in favor of the one-term principle, and states it in the inextinguishable purpose of elected never to be a candidate for re-election for a second term.

To the citizens who look to the presidential election as the means of securing reform, this letter of General Hayes must prove very comforting. It breathes the language of an honest, fearless statesman, and the spirit of a sincere and earnest reformer. It is the best contribution of the kind that has been given to our political literature for forty years.

We have never for a moment feared that Governor Hayes would injure himself or his party by anything he might say or write. As a political leader he has few superiors. It has been said of him by an opposition journal that a better tactician never led a party in a political contest, and the brilliant success he has achieved vindicates the assertion.

It is the wisest, happiest paper we have read in many a long day. He alludes to some of the planks in the Cincinnati platform, and pronounces them just as he should be pleased to fight and win and work upon. If elected he will abolish the Jacksonian rule, and the victors before the nation, and divide the offices himself in the interests of honesty and efficiency.

This letter, as a whole, places him in direct alliance with the best and most reformatory elements in the party, and makes him emphatically a leader united to the spirit of the times and the highest necessities of the country. It cannot fail to win for him the respect and support of all men who believe in good and honest government, and who are not to be misled by the duplicity of the St. Louis platform ticket.

Rutherford B. Hayes, by his letter of acceptance, has placed himself in the most decided, open and unequivocal manner on our platform. We recommend his magnificent letter to every liberal citizen of the country, and through study. No unprejudiced citizen can doubt, for a moment, that the good cause of reform has found in the Republican candidate for the Presidency its called representative.

A Choctaw Wedding.

On the day appointed for the wedding the bridegroom arrives on a pony and leading another that has a saddle for the bride. On arriving at the house, without dismounting, he fastens her pony to the fence, and then rides off a short distance in the direction they are to go. Presently she steps out dressed in the height of fashion—a new calico dress, a white pocket-handkerchief around the neck, a large red one tied over her head and ears, and a pair of new shoes across her arms which she puts on just before reaching the person's. As soon as she mounts her pony the man starts on and she follows from fifty to 200 yards behind. On arriving at the house, he gets on his horse, goes into the house and makes his business known. By this time the lady arrives, dismounts, seizes her horse and goes to the house, leaves her on the side of it near the door and patients with until she discovers her and bids her enter. All things being in readiness the minister, who is usually a white missionary, motions the couple to stand up, and performs the ceremony in English, which is about as intelligible to them as Greek. But when the minister stops talking they depart, leaving the poor clergyman without fee or thanks. They usually go to the husband's parents and stay about a year before attempting the arduous duties of "house-keeping." After getting married a Choctaw does as they do in Chicago, that is, if he does not get a divorce, he gets a divorce, which is granted on the most frivolous pretext.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hard money at the ticket's head. Soft money at the tail. Extremes like these are weakly, and are sure to be defeated. In this reform—this Bourbon sort. Of party aims and the spirit. This way that Democrats are led. And Bourbon hopes raised from the dead! When bourgeois-masters strike their palms, To still the din of party strife, The people know such acts are shame, Though party leaders shout "Beware!"

Ben Hill and Wade Hampton agree with Jeff Davis that Tilden ought to be elected in the Southern Confederacy's only hope—*Non-Resist.*

This is a sample of numerous checks which passed between New York "reformers" before they dissolved partnership.

New York Sep. 8, 1868.

"The National Broadview" Bureau will pay to the order of William M. Tweed \$5,000.

"William M. Tweed."

"Indorsed."

"Pay S. J. Tilden or order."

"William M. Tweed."

What claim upon the confidence of the country, however, the man who maintained intimate political and personal relations with Tweed until the big thief was compelled to flee before the coming storm?

Certainly the great majority of the Independent or Liberal leaders of 1872 and since are now in support of the Republican ticket—*Springfield Republican.*

The Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.) admits that the letter of Governor Hayes accepting the nomination, is a statesmanlike document, ingeniously prepared.

The Germans of Hamilton County Ohio, turn back Fred Hassacker, of the Volksblatt, and join in praising Governor Hayes letter of acceptance. They know the man and will vote for him.

The New York Liberal Republicans are held in condition at Saratoga on the 26th proximo. The object of the convention, it is understood, is formally to pronounce in favor of Hayes and Wheeler.

The New York World calls Carl Shurz "a steam-whirling politician," and is something in this. As an example of "wind-upping" the career of the Democratic party he is likely to prove an entire success.

The Burlington Hawkeye thinks there is about as much difference between Tilden and Hendricks, on the financial question, as there is between Tilden and Brigham Young, matrimonially. The former is a bachelor, and the latter has twenty-seven wives.

The Indiana Republicans do not make loud-mouthed professions of reform, but go quietly to work and nominate their best man for office. The proof of this is the high character of the gentlemen nominated for Congress.

Allyn Evening Mail: Welcome the issue! We of New York know Mr. Tilden through and through; know his feebility strength and real weakness; know his daring mind and his hollow substance, and we are ready for the fight! We pressed him last year from the splendid margin of 50,000 down to the narrow margin of a bare and barred success.

Governor Tilden is the first presidential candidate ever nominated by his own direct efforts through an organization specifically controlled by himself, and by manipulations wholly inspired by himself. Parties heretofore have nominated candidates. Tilden himself uses the Democracy to nominate himself. Tilden in a word, is Tilden's own—*Union Herald.*

The Appeal, of Bloomington, Ill., an Independent reform newspaper, refuses to support Tilden because of his course during the war and his position on the finances. It denounces the ineptitude of the Democratic leaders in throwing away success which was already within their grasp by nominating a man who cannot carry a single Northern State unless it be Connecticut.

The record of James D. Williams Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, shows that while a member of the Legislature he opposed the war, voted in favor of the resolution asking President Lincoln to withdraw his proclamation of emancipation, voted against the soldiers on every possible occasion; shows in short, that he is a Copperhead of the worst type—*Inter Ocean.*

An examination of Tilden's private cash-book for the last month, would be interesting. Bates & Locke for advertising, salaries of agents, lithography, paper, postage, hotel bills at St. Louis and the purchase of votes at the convention, must foot up a respectable sum. But then the money was acquired easily, as the stockholders of certain Western railroads have reason to know.

Many Indiana Republicans expect that General Banks will come out for Hayes and Wheeler. In a private letter, dated at Washington a few days ago, he says:

"All is excitement on one side here and consternation on the other. It will be so until the end of the season, leaving no opportunity nor inclination to attend to the general business of the country."

The real obscurity of Governor Tilden is shown by the dense ignorance that prevails respecting his deeds. Most people have more definite notions about the life and exploits of Sitting Bull, or Young-Max-A-Fraid-of-Horses than of the Governor of New York. There's no reason why this should be, upon a throne," the poets say. That's the kind of light that is illuminating Tilden's record. It is a record that will be none the stronger for this illumination. It was shown chiefly as it was obscure—*Cin. Times.*

The Indiana Building.

The Philadelphia Ledger has the following account of our State building on the Centennial grounds:

"The Indiana building consists of three sections, the central portion rising above the annexes which flank it, and having a rounded roof, with ventilator on top. It is colored in yellowish and brownish tints. The center is occupied by a hall, from each of whose four angles small rooms have been cut off. One of these is used as a general reception room, and contains, in addition to slabs of native wood, a chair made of one hundred pieces of wood from Elkhart county. Back of this is a ladies' reception room, containing in addition to the furniture a large painting of some pictures in worsted work. In the rear of the hall is a post-office and baggage room, and on the right an office, in the rear of which is a reading and press room, with files of papers, maps, etc. The central hall rises clear to the roof, and on the walls are panels on which, in large letters, are painted the statistics of the resources, population, etc., of the different counties and large towns."

Is Sleep Stifling?

New York Times.

The well dressed man of the world can smile at his friends and the community, and yet, in the privacy of his chamber, he can be a victim of a sleep-stifling. But he can not slumber in a public place in town without austere accountability. The guardians of the municipal peace, who would not have their city for manifold crimes will have him sleep-stifling. He will be hustled should he have the temerity to drowse. Whence it follows, does it not, that an approach to sleep is judged to be more wicked than any dishonesty or delinquency? The professional thief may ply his trade for years undisturbed; but he must, when he goes to bed, be on his guard. He will be awake when he can be seen, if he would avoid serious inconvenience. Society says to him, "You may rob privately, though you must not sleep publicly on pain of apprehension. We extend to you the protection of our law; but not at your peril. 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